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—TERMS.—

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MISCELLANY.

At the 2nd session of the Industrial Congress, held in the city of New York in June, 1847, a Constitution for a Free State was submitted, accepted and ordered printed, designed for the foundation of an experiment that would result in the superstructure of a Pure Democracy whenever our *Republican rubbish* can be removed; perfection in all its parts is not claimed for it, but only a rough sketch, simple, and easily *to be* comprehended by the people, and by directing thought upon that subject a more simple and perfect instrument might be elicited. By presenting it to the public through your paper in connection with the notice of the Convention, and the foregoing communication the propriety of the suggestions might more readily be discovered, and the obstacles in the minds of many amounting nearly to insurmountable would appear pigmy mole-hills and easily removed. The only harmless task remaining, in my mind, is the removal of the prejudices and restoring the confidence of the people *in themselves*.

A PURE DEMOCRATY.

A Constitution for a Free State, in which the Rights and the Powers of the People for self-government are clearly defined, and by which the Manner and the Means would be effectually secured.

Preliminary Definitions and Corollaries and Declaration of Rights.

1. All human beings inherit certain Rights pertaining to their Nature which are graduated by their necessities, and only modified by the circumstances naturally connected with their existence; are to be ascertained by the investigation of their nature and defined after comprehending its connected relations; they commence in, and can only terminate with their existence, are co-existent and inseparable from it; consequently ALL RIGHTS ARE INALIENABLE.

2. An individual cannot confer any Rights upon the government, nor can the government abstract any Rights from the individual; consequently, mankind congregated into Society do not possess any Rights not possessed in their individual capacities.

3. All human beings have an equal right to the natural elements of existence, of the spontaneous productions of their actions and combinations, and the opportunity to co-operate in those actions and combinations, so far as is essential to produce the requisites to sustain life, to secure health, and to possess happiness; and, all having an equal right to life, it follows that all have an equal right to the means necessary to sustain life, and those means being drawn from the earth, it also follows as a consequence inevitable, that *all* have an equal right to the *free use* of so much of the *earth* as indispensable to the sustenance and enjoyment of *life*.

4. All human beings, constitutionally, and by the immutable laws of their nature, possess physical and mental powers, the perfect development, proper application, and exercise of which, preserves their lives, promotes their health, and constitutes their happiness, and liberty only consists in being *free*, so to develope, apply, and exercise *all* those powers that the sure possession of happiness is the continued present result.

5. The primary object of instituting government is to secure to every person the peaceable possession and free enjoyment of every natural Right, unabridged and uncontrolled; or, to secure to all the ability to practically assimilate their social intercourse to that truthful and heavenly principle of "doing unto others whatsoever they would wish others to do unto them" in all relations of life.

6. All Laws enacted by the government, or by the majority, subversive of, or destructive to, the rights of the minority, or of the individual, or in any way infringing upon them, are null and void, in and of themselves, and neither the minority nor the individual is bound not free to abide, by, nor submit to them; because the powers of the majority, or of the government, only extend to the security and protection of all equally in the possession and enjoyment of all their Rights.

7. The hitherto implicitly received despotic dogma, though as false as futile, and unjust as absurd, and only the tailsman of Republican despotism, "*the greatest good to the greatest number*," must no longer be acknowledged "the fundamental principle of democratic government," because it is not; but must be superseded by a substitution of its honest, intelligible and comprehensive antithesis, "*The entire good of the whole*," as the only phrase expressive of pure Democracy, or that can ever be recognized as the political motto of a righteous and intelligent People.

With the view of reinstating ourselves in the possession of so many of our Rights as are defined in the foregoing preliminaries, and of securing to ourselves and to posterity the means of possessing and enjoying all others, when discovered and understood, WE, the People of this State, do adopt this

CONSTITUTION.

The Voice of the People is the Law of the State, Legislative.

Sec. 1. The Constitutionally and Legally qualified Voters of the State are the Constitutional Legislators and Electors, and shall exercise the Legislative Power individually and directly, in the manner and under the restrictions set forth by the terms and provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 2. The Legislative Meeting of the Electors of the State shall be held annually in the several Towns, Cities, Wards, Villages and Districts, throughout the State, on the first Monday in October in each year, for the enactment of Laws and the election of State Officers.

Sec. 3. The Capitol of the State shall be a State Printing Office, or a Printing Office for the State, furnished with presses, types, and all the necessary apparatus for printing Papers, Books, Pamphlets, &c., to carry out the provisions of this Constitution in the best and most expeditious manner.

Sec. 4. A Department of the State, and a separate Department assigned to each of the several Counties in the State, shall be established in the State Printing Office, as separate offices for each of their respective Printers.

Sec. 5. The Electors of the State at their Annual Meeting for the election of State Officers, shall elect man to superintend the State Printing Office, who shall be recognized and addressed in his official capacity, as the State Printer, and shall hold the office one year from the first of January next after his Election.

Sec. 6. The Electors of each County shall, at the Annual Meeting for the election of State Officers, elect a man to superintend the Department of the State Printing Office assigned to the County, in and for which he is elected, as the officer for that County, who shall be recognized and addressed in his official capacity, as the (named) County Printer, and shall hold the office one year from the first of January next after his election.

Sec. 7. A Paper shall be published at, and issued from, the State Printing Office, weekly, or as often as may be sufficient to publish all the matter received for publication, and a copy, or one number of each and every paper so published, shall be transmitted to each and every voter of the State

Sec. 8. The columns of said Paper shall be open and free to every voter in the State for the publication of any and all original productions that said voters may offer for publication over their own proper signature, name in full; but no anonymous communications can be published, except selections by, over the sinature, and at the responsibility of the County Printer who may offer them, and not then to the exclusion of the productions of the voters over their proper signatures.

Sec. 9. All communications for publication must be divested of inappropriate language, the County Printers being judges; but in every other respect, every author shall be judge of the propriety of publishing his own productions; and in case of a deficiency of communications to furnish a weekly paper of medium size, the Printers, State and County, shall be the Editors for furnishing such Paper.

Sec. 10. Every Voter in the State has the right to propose any and all such Laws to the People for their consideration and enactment, as he may deem proper, accompanied with such reasons and such arguments as he may offer for proposing them, not exceeding in any case, eight octavo pages; all of which must be published in a Pamphlet, entitled Laws proposed to the People, of the State of ——— for enactment, &c.

Sec. 11. Every Law proposed must be transmitted to the State Printer, with its Title endorsed, as significant of its import as may be, and filed by him when received at the office, and numbered in the numerical order of the time of its reception, to be published under that number and title, in the Pamphlet of Laws proposed to the People, &c., and retain that number and title until the Yeas and Nays given by the People at their Legislative Meetings upon its enactment have been canvassed, and the majority for or against it ascertained, recorded and declared.

Sec. 12. The Duties of the Sate Printer shall be to superintend personally the business of the office generally, and see that it is kept in proper order; to file and number the laws proposed when received at the office, and publish them; to publish the State Paper and furnish the offices of the County Printers with the requisite number of each and all the publications of the State Press, to suppyl their respective constituents; to preside at the Meetins of the Fiscal Agents or Board of Commissioners, and of the Judges to canvass the Minutes of the Tellers of the Legislative Meeting; to furnish the blanks, books, votes, &c., for the use of the People in Legislation; to sign all Laws passed to be enacted by the People, and publish an edition of them, and transmit them by the County Printers to the People; and such other offices as may devolve upon him by the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 12. The Duties of the County Printers shall be, to superindend personally, the offices assigned to their respective Counties; to receive, arrange, and put in type all communications from their respective constituents in conformity with the directions of the authors and the rules of the office; to see to the reading and correction of the proof, folding, stitching, binding, directing, and transmitting the requisite number of all the Publications, to furnish a copy of each to their respective constituents, agreeable to the expressed provisions of the Constitution; and to perform such other functions as constitutionall pertain to their several offices.y

Sec. 14. On, or before the first day of September in each year, every voter in the State shall be furnished from the State Printing Office with a duplicate Blank of the following

FORM OF VOTE.

Catalogue of the Laws proposed to be enacted by the People of the State of ———, at their Annual Legislative Meeting to be held on the first Monday in October ——— throughout the State:

No. of Laws.	Blank.	Title of the Laws proposed.
No. 1.		To secure to the People the Right, and the means of self-government.
No. 2		To create and define the powers of Corporations.
No. 3.		To secure to every person the inalienable Right to the Earth.
No. 4.		To raise revenue by direct Taxation.

Attest, Two witnesses. Voter's name.

And on or before the thirtieth day of September next preceding the Annual Legislative Meeting, it shall be the duty of each and every voter in the State to write with his own proper hand, or by another in presence of himself and a third person, (both voters) in the proper blank in both blank and duplicate, a Yea or Nay, to correspond so as to be fac similies in regard to Yeas and Nays.

Sec. 15. All Votes, after being filled out, shall be compared with the duplicate by being read aloud by one of two persons (both voters) and responded to aloud by the other, number for number, yea for yea, or nay for nay, under the inspection of the person whose vote is compared; they shall then be dated and signed by the person whose vote it is, attested by both of those who compared them, names in full, and folded and sealed in such a manner that no alteration, erasure or amendment can be effected without breaking the seal; superscribed with the name in full of the person whose vote it is, and the name of the place of his residence; and in that condition the vote shall be given to the Receivers of Votes on the day of the Annual Legislative Meeting; and the duplicate shall be preserved on file by the voter, for future reference in case any occurrence should prevent the accurate determination of the number of Yeas and Nays cast, or for any purpose that may be for the welfare of the public, or of the voter.

Sec. 16. The Voters of every Town, City, Ward, Village, or District, in which the Legislative Meetings shall be held, at the Annual Meeting for the election of their respective Town, City, Ward, Village or District Officers, shall elect a Board of Inspectors of Elections, to consist of three Receivers and three Tellers, and the Clerks of their respective Towns, &c., with power to add as many additional Clerks as may be necessary to receive, count, record, declare and transmit the votes and minutes thereof in manner herein set forth.

Sec. 17. The Receivers shall receive the votes from the voters, record the name of the voter in a book provided for that purpose by the State Printer, to be kept at the office of the Clerk of the place where used, and immediately pass the vote to the Tellers, who shall proceed to open and canvass the same as soon as practicable after received, and note the Yeas and Nays and Blanks cast for each proposed Law in the lines of its corresponding number, in two books provided for that purpose by the State Printer, and of the following form:

FORM OF THE BOOK OF

Notes of the Yeas and Nays cast at the Legislative Meeting of the People of the State of ———, held in the Town of ———, in the County of ———, on the first Monday in October:

No. Law.			Majorities. Tot.	Majorities. Ys.	Majorities. Ns.
No. 1.	Yeas.				
	Nays.				
No. 2.	Yeas.				
	Nays.				

Attest by the Clerk. Signed by the Tellers.

Sec. 19. When the Tellers have canvassed all the votes and noted the results in due form, they shall proceed immediately to compute the number of Yeas and Nays and Blanks cast for each proposed Law, and minute the same in figurs in a sufficient number of Blanks provided for that purpose by the State Printer, to furnish the offices of the State and County Printers each with one, to be used by the Judges of Elections in final canvass of the aggregate minutes of the Legislative Meetings from every place in the State, in which said meetings shall be held to determine what Laws have been enacted; and to be preserved in the archives of their officers for future reference one year, and to be of the following form:

Minutes of the Total number of the the Yeas and Nays and Blanks cast at the Legislative Meeting of the People of the State of ———, in the Town of ———, in the County of ———, on the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ——, for each and every Law proposed to be enacted by the People:

No. of Law.	Total No. Votes.	Yeas.	Nays.	Blanks.	Majorities Yeas.	Majorities Nays.
No. 1.						
No. 2.						
No. 3.						
No. 4.						

Attest by the Clerk. Signed by the Tellers.

Sec. 20. The State Printer, the County Printers, and the Secretary of State, shall be Judges to canvass the Minutes returned from all the Legislative Meetings, and compute the whole number of Yeas and Nays and Blanks cast, and the separate number of Yeas and Nays (Blanks being counted in the negative) for each and every Law proposed; and all those that have received a majority of Yeas over all the Nays and Blanks shall be signed by the State Printer, attested by the Secretary of the State, and shall be declared and registered by number and title in open and full meeting of the Judges, duly enacted Laws of the State agreeable to the terms and conditions of their enactment. And a schedule of the same shall be made out by the Judges and published by the State Printer, and transmitted to each and every Town, City, Ward, Village, and District Clerk within the State for the use their several offices.

Sec. 21. The State Printer, within the shortest possible time after the Laws have been declared enacted, shall publish an edition of them, in volumes not exceeing five hundred pages, (octavo,) of one thousand copies more than the number of voters in the State, and transmit by the County Printers a copy well stitched and bound in good binding, not leather, to each and all said voters, on or before the twenty-fifth of December next after the Meeting at which those Laws were enacted by the People.

Sec. 22. Any Voter may vote in whatever place in the State he may be, in which the Legislative Meeting shall be held, as a Non-resident voter; but not until the last half hour before the polls close; unless he should have time to return to the Meeting at his place of residence before the time of closing the polls, in which case the Inspectors may at discretion refuse or receive his vote.

Sec. 23. Every Non-resident voter may be required by the Inspectors to declare his name, age, and place of residence; that he has not previously voted in that Legislative Eeeting, and that he is a qualified voter; and shall have his duplicate vote with him which shall be compared by the Inspectors aloud in open meeting, signed by the acting Chairman, and attested by the Clerk of the meeting.

Sec. 24. Any Inspector of Elections who shall make false returns by notes or minutes, and any Judge of Elections who shall make a false computation of the minutes of the final canvass, or false declaration or registry, or signing of the Laws enacted by the People, with the intent or effect of reversing their decision, and being thereof convicted, shall be disqualified for holding any elective office within the State for ever after.

Sec. 25. The State Printer and the County Printers, and the Secretary of State, shall constitute a Board of Commissioners or Fiscal Agents, to make contracts for supplying the necessary materials for the use of the State Printing Office, to perform the specified objects of its creation; to transact all business of a pecuniary nature pertaining thereto; to contract for the transmission of the issues and publications from the office, for the setting of type, and doing of whatever work pertaining to the office that shall supersede their time or ability to perform *themselves personally*. All contracts to be made on the following principles:

Sec. 26. A sample of all articles to be furnished, and of work to be performed, shall be kept at the office, and be exhibited and delivered to the party contracting to furnish such article in kind and in quality, or to perform such work; and all contracts for furnishing such articles always to be made with those who will furnish them at the least cost; but no article of a kind or quality, inferior to the sample, can in any case be accepted; and the offering of an inferior article by a contrator, or his agent, shall be cause sufficient for voiding the contract on the part of the Commissioners, provided they choose to do it. And all contracts for work to be done at the office, shall be made with the operative, and only for its own labor; and a uniform system of compensation for the same amount of the same kind and quality of work, shall be adopted throughout all the departments; and no more work shall be let to one contractor than is expected to be done by that contractor in person.

Sec. 28, Any State Printer, or County Printer, or elected State Officer, who shall employ any person in any department of any State Office, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing Articles, or who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of any Law enacted by the people of this State under this Constitution, and in conformity to its preliminary principles and declaration of Rights, *abdicates* his office from and by that act or violation; and shall be disqualified for holding any elective State Office of trust or profit within this state for ever after said abdication.

EPIGRAM.

I thought, as I saw Fan last week
Playfully boxing with a beck,
He'd win could he but touch her cheek,
For then her colors would be struck!

[*The Devonshire Bard.*

PERUVIAN AGRARIANISM.

The fiscal regulations of the Incas, and the laws respecting property are the most remarkable features in the Peruvian policy. The lands assigned for the Sun furnish a revenue to support the temples, and maintain the costly ceremonial of the Peruvian worship and the multitudinous priesthood. Those preserved for the Inca went to support the royal state, as well as the numerous members of his household and kindred, and supplied the various exigencies of government. The remainder of the lands were divided, *per capita*, in several shares among the people. It is provided by law, as we have seen, that every Peruvian should marry at a certain age. When this event took place, the community or destrict in which he lived furnished him a dwelling, which as it was constructed of humble materials, was done at little cost. And a lot of land was then assigned to him sufficient for his maintainance and that of his wife. An additional portion was granted for every child, the amount allowed for a daughter. The division of the soil was renewed every year, and the possessions of the tenant were increased or diminished according to the number of his family. The same arrangement was observed with reference to the curacos, except only that a domain was assigned to them corresponding with the superior dignity of their stations.

A more thorough and effectual agrarian law than this cannot be imagined. In other countries where such a law has been introduced, its operation, after a time, has given away to the natural order of events, and, under the superior intelligence and thrift of some and the prodigality of others, the usual vicissitudes of fortune have been allowed to take their course and restore things to their natural inequility. Even the iron law of Lycurgus ceased to operate after a time, and melted away before the spirit of luxury and avarice. The nearest approach to the Peruvian constitution was probably in Judea, where on a recurrence of the great national jubilee, at the close of every half century, estates reverted to their original proprietors. There was this important difference in Peru; that not only did the lease, if we may so call it, terminate with the year, but during that period the tenant had no power to alienate or add to his possession.—*Prescott's Conquest of Peru.*

THE WILL OF A WEALTHY SOUTHERNER. The New Orleans Picayune publishes extracts from the last will and testament of Julien Poydras, late of the parish of Pointe Coupee, and of great wealth. The testator died in possession of six large plantations, and on each of them there are a great many slaves, who are directed to be sold at public sale, the purchasers to bind themselves to emancipate the slaves with their increase at the end of twenty-five years from the day of sale. The balance of the estate, after the payment of the legacies, is to be divided among a number of nephews and nieces of the deceased. To each of his god-children, Poydras bequeathed $500; to each of his negroes, large and small he bequeathed $10. To Felix Bernard, Eustache Lebedel, Willis Alston and Madame Zacherie he left each $2000. To Miss Frances Gallatin, daughter of Albert Gallatin, he left $10,000; to Mr. Lafitte, notary in New Orleans, $6000. To Joseph Theodore Bandue, of New Orleans, and Guy Richard, of Pointe Coupee, his executors, he left each, $25,000. Rich bequests are made to all the charitable Institutions of New Orleans. To the parishes of Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge, he leaves $30,000 each. The interest of this sum is to be employed in giving a *library to all girls of the said parish who may get married*; the unfortunate to be always preferred.

The State of Arkansas invites emigrants to come and take lands which have been forfeited for taxes, and no payment will be required for them. The Auditor, upon proof of settlement, will make a deed, which deed the Supreme Court of the State has decided will be valid. The forfeited tracts comprise some of the finest lands in the State, and now is the chance for a cheap home or speculation. The Little Rock (Ark.) Banner office has just issued a Volume of 75 octavo pages, containing a list of all the lands which the State can donate, and the laws relating thereto.—*Chronotype.*

AFFECTING. The following pathetic snatch of "steamboat poetry" is stolen from the Boston Post—it is enough to draw tears from a mile-stone:—

Amid the crowd there walked a youth,
Whose heart seemed charged with wo,
His eyes were bent upon the deck,
His step was sad and slow.
It was not unrequited love,
Nor disappointment's fruits,
That marked with care the cheek of youth—
He couldn't find his boots!

It is said that peaches and cream are positively good for consumption. The peaches should be ripe and sweet.—*Delta.*

We can testify to that, for we have often *consumed* them.—*Chronotype.*

The Danvers Courier suspects that a certain intoxicating drink is one of the phials of wrath spoken of in Revelations. Quite probable.

FINE BLUE WASH FOR WALLS. To two gallons of white wash add one pound of blue vitrol dissolved in hot water, and one pound of flour, well mixed.

THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

Every man should be guaranteed a permanent home on the earth, the choice of industrial pursuits, the power to limit, at will, the hours of labor, an equivalent for what he produces, the best opportunities for education, and freedom in everything.

D. H. JAQUES, EDITOR.

W. F. YOUNG, W. T. G. PEIRCE, } Regular Contributers.

LOWELL:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1847.

PROTECTIVE UNION.—NO. V.

"How can we get along without these stores?" ask some; "We must have some place to obtain our articles of food, clothing, &c." True, but it does not necessarily follow that they must come through the present system of exchanges. Let us take a candid view of the subject. Suppose, instead of sixty or more grocers stores in this city, there were but six, and those establised on "Protective Union" principles. I am not certain but that we could get along with a smaller number, but for convenience we will take this number, and have them located in such parts of the city as will best accomodate the whole. Then in place of one hundred and twenty clerks we would take sixty. One fourth the number of horses and waggons. And the cost of lighting and warming six must, of course, be less than sixty. There would be no losses accruing from bad debts as our trade is conducted on cash principles. There would be no "Bosses" to pay and thus there would be a saving of from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars on this class of individuals. And now suppose we take the other stores and reduce them in the same ratio and have them conducted on the same plan every one must see the advantage to be gained by changing the present false system to one where the good of not a few, but the *whole* are cared for. But some say "It is so handy to have a place where you can run in and buy any *little* thing you may chance to want." Yes, but is it not "paying too dear for the whistle," this buying *little* things at handy places? Is your grocer the one that is located nearest you? Perhaps so, but it is often the case that a person resides at one part of the city and his grocer's store be at the other. And again, our dry goods stores are all on two streets or nearly so, still our ladies are very well accomodated. But these candy shops are "stuck in" every nook and corner almost, and are exceedingly "handy" to—spend money. They are, with the exception of the dram shops, the greatest nuisances we have. Just imagine a hale, broad shouldered man of two hundred pounds weight dealing out candy by the cents worth. Is'nt it ridiculous? How much better it would be for him and community were he to follow a plough or wield a blacksmith's hammer. It may not be so lucrative but much more *honorable*, and he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he had added to the worlds wealth instead of taking from it.

Let us view it in another point. It would have a tendency to lower rents, and for this reason; there would be no use for the stores, therefore they must be converted into dwellings; and the addition of three or four hundred tenements would not be likely to *raise* the rents. And our Landlords (of whom I shall have a word to say by and by) would not "cut it quite so fat."

"But what *can* this army of Exchangers do if they are obliged to quit their present business?" I do not know of any particular branch of honest industry that their genius would be adapted to, but it seems to me that sharpening tools would bear some similarity to grinding the faces of the poor. And if some of them were to turn barbers, their system of "*shave*" would be turned to good account. But who knows but there might be a Michael Angelo or Raphael among them, a Newton, or Franklin, a Fulton, or Whitney. Each may imitate although it be a great way off these justly great men. All will not be able to equal the great masters in sculpture or painting, but they all may be able to square a block of granite or paint a house, and so with the rest. The "organ grinder" in our streets is but a very faint representation of Mozart, but still he adds a little harmony to the world. But I would not advise our friends (the Exchangers) to take up this last mentioned business as this class are termed *vagrants*.

But will not this bringing more laborers into the market lower the price of wages? I think not for there is plenty of work, the only trouble is in getting it done; and if our laborers and mechanics in seasons of dull times (of which by the way there never need be any,) instead of underbidding each other in the prices of doing work until they get down to starvation point would but club together, each putting in his mite and do business themselves they would find themselves vastly better off in the end.

But suppose there is just enough laborers in the market to do the work by working the present long hours. An addition of help would tend to shorten them, and even if the pay is less we are still gainers. Whereas it costs us all we earn by working long hours, and supporting exchangers; by working less time even at a reduced price it we do away with our traders, our articles of consumption would come enough cheaper to more than ballance the reduction of wages. And there would be (what is greatly needed) TIME for improvement both in mind and body.

But I see no possible need of a reduction of price even though the hours of labors be less. Let the workingmen and women be united in their efforts to throw off ALL shackles by which they are bound, and they must succeed. They have the "staff in their own hands." Let them use it wisely and there will soon be certain evidence of "A GOOD TIME COMING."

P.

Correspondence of the Voice.

MEREDITH BRIDGE, N. H., Oct. 1847.

MR. EDITOR: Situated as I am, amid the hills and glens of the "Granite State," where scarcely a lisp on the subject of Labor Reform is heard, except sometimes an indistinct, half understood murmur, borne from the abodes of misery, wretchedness and crime, in our crowded and festering cities, by gentle winds that come to us freighted from time to time, with tidings new, strange and wonderful, I welcome the Voice of Industry at its weekly visits, as I would welcome an old friend; and if I could hope, in return for the pleasure its perusal gives me to say any thing that would at all interest you or your readers, I would gladly do so.

The people of the country are not so familiar with the wrong and oppression—they are not daily witnesses of such abject misery and degradation, as are the denizens of the city; neither do they so often see the rich ostentatiously displaying the wealth that was earned by other hands than their own, and thanking God for enabling them to sustain themselves in the position in which He (?) has placed them. There is more justice, more equality, and more beauty, too, in the country than in the city. Instead of the impure and tainted atmosphere that must ever attend densley populated places, we can here breathe the pure air that is wafted down the mountain sides, over hills and vallies, alongside rippling streams, and across smiling lakes, and feel that in this matter, at least, we can have our hearts desire.

The village known by the name of Meredith Bridge, (from where I date my letter,) is finely situated on a beautiful stream that leads the clear and sparkling waters of Lake Winnipissiogee, or, "The Smile of the Great Spirit," as it was fancifully called by the Indian tribes who dwelt on its shores, into the Pemigewasset, which, from a little mountain rill, leaping from rock to rock, and from ravine to ravine, through the passes of the White and Franconia mountains, becomes a more sober and dignified stream, and after having watered and beautified the country through which it passes, receives the waters of the Winnipissiogee, and thence, assuming the name "Merrimack," rolls on oceanward.

The shores of Lake Winnipissiogee, are well known to afford some of the finest views in the whole country. From Mount Belknap, an hour's ride from here, the view is indeed fine; and from the summit of "Red Hill," still a little farther, when "summer days are come," and nature is "clothed in mantle green," the prospect is enchanting. Spread before the eye like a sheet of polished silver, the clear waters of the lake stretch away to the south for a score of miles, dotted all over with beautiful islands, some of them several hundred acres in extent; others scarce larger than the cloud that in days of old was seen no bigger than "a man's hand."

In the sweet spring time, when the chill blasts of winter have given place to soft southern breezes, and valleys have put on their "smiling tinge of green," the lovers of nature may enjoy a feast; and he that has a soul attuned to the sweet symphonies of waving forests and rippling waters, will find the shores of the beautiful Winnipissiogee the place to enjoy sweet communion with his own soul; for there and then

"Mountains, hills and winding dales,
Rivers and lakes and purling streams,
Gay blooming bowgis and flowery turf conspire,
He and their loveliest power,
To make the fresh, the rich, the radiant beauty
Of this orderd world."

The Mexican War is the all exciting topic of conversation at the present time, and I am sorry to say the fighting spirit seems to prevail. For venturing my opinion during a discussion of the question, I was significantly told that there "always *were* Tories who went against there country when it most needed their aid." How strang—how passing strange it is that the people—the working men—cannot see this matter in its true light. Who but the producers—the laboring men—aye, and women, too, are to pay the expenses of this war? Who but the same class will for years to come be compelled to toil still harder to pay the national debt that is now rapidly accumulating, in its prosecution? It seems to me the "glory" our country may acquire in this contest will be dearly purchased. What think you brother working men?

But, Mr. Editor, I had forgotten your caution in the last Voice, and perhaps my hasty epistle will go under the table. If so, I shall not be at all offended, for neither myself or the world will have lost any thing of value.—Wishing you much success in advocating a cause that will ever receive my warmest sympathies, I join in the wish—"God speed the right."

S. E. Y.

Correspondence of the Voice.

BLOOMSBURG, (PA.,) Sept. 16, 1847.

FRIEND JAQUES:—I have just learned that you have become Editor of the *Voice of Industry*—that noble and fearless advocate of the rights of the Toiling millions, and I wish you God speed in your righteous work of Industrial Reform. I hope and believe that the time is not far distant when abundant success will crown the efforts and reward the toil of all who are laboring in the cause of Human Rights. The signs of the times are cheering. A flood of light is bursting in upon the surrounding darkness. The laboring masses are becoming acquainted with their Rights, and when they once *know* their rights they will *maintain* and *defend* them. The firmness, energy and decision with which they *are now* defending their rights in some sections of our country, are causing tyrants to tremble, and cheering the hearts of the friends of humanity, and encouraging them to persevere in their efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the Race. Of the attention which our measures are commanding in different parts of the country the passage of the Homestead Exemption Bill in Connecticut and the Ten Hour Bill in New Hampshire are certain and unmistakeable evidence. It is true these Bills are far from what they should be but they contain an acknowledgment that our principles are just and right, and certainly that is an evidence of progress.

I am sorry to hear that the cotton lords of New Hampshire are endeavoring to evade the righteous provisions of the Ten Hour Bill and still trampling under their unhallowed feet the rights of the operatives, by practicing fraud and deception. But I am pleased to hear of the noble, firm and fearless stand which the operatives are taking in defence of their just but violated rights. I have just read in *Young America* a noble, firm, eloquent and dignified appeal to the female operatives in the Manchester Mills, signed *Harriet E. Putnam*. It breathes the right spirit. It is from one fearless in the cause of justice and human rights. I admire and respect the noble and fearless stand which the author has taken against tyranny and oppression and in favor of justice and humanity, perfectly regardless of personal consequences, but expressing extreme anxiety for the welfare of the opperatives, such sentiments deserve the highest respect and esteem.

Ladies, particularly those who work in the mills, a few words to you. Be firm and united in your noble efforts to break the chains of your tyrants and oppressors. In union there is strength. March in solid columns and with an unbroken front to the contest, and victory will most assuredly crown your efforts. You can accomplish much if you will only act systematically and in concert. Your influence is great, your appeals are irresistable. I know the situation in which you are placed, and the difficulties with which you have to contend, but do the best you can, use all the means within your reach to better your condition, and, I hope and trust, the time will soon arrive when you will be free to make your own terms and, when you shall receive the *full amount that you produce*, and when you shall be permitted to assume that elevated posision in society to which you are justly entitled, and from which you have long been excluded.

Perhaps you will wonder why I, living five hundred miles from you, should take any interest in your welfare. I have been at Lowell and have seen the tyranny and oppression of the Cotton Lords, and wherever I see my fellow beings treated unjustly I feel a disposition to assist them, no matter where they are.

For the encouragement of those who are laboring in the cause of National Reform I will say that I am making some feeble efforts to spread National Reform Principles in this section of country. I am publishing articles here every week on Land Reform, the falseness of the present system of labor, &c.

JOHN CASE.

Correspondence of the Voice.

SOUTH BOSTON, Oct. 4th, 1847.

MR. EDITOR:—My business is done here for the present, and it is hoped your patrons will like the paper so well as to render it unnecessary to send for a renewal of their subscription. More than one hundred names have been booked in this vicinity, three hundred copies distributed gratuitously, and some sold;—in short your paper has been thoroughly introduced into every work-shop with the exception of three, viz.; Geo. Thomas's, Alger's, and Gray's. These establishments will not even permit those called "fair sex," 'weak vessels,' &c., to enter for the purpose of getting subscribers to a newspaper, designed to ameliorate the condition of "Factory girls!" The most of the subscribers were obtained at the Old Colony Machine Shop, Union Works, Plough Factory, Chair Factory, and Mr. Corey's establishment. "This Voice of Industry Girl" is exceedingly grateful to the gentlemanly working men, proprietors, and foremen of the above establishments, from whom so much encouragement has been received not only in pecuniary point of view, but by kind treatment which made the task more agreeable and easy. One who chose to give another man's name instead of his own, causing no little confusion, is informed that no papers will be sent him, and he must be forgiven "as he did not know any better."

My visit to the celebrated Locomotive Establishmen of Hinkley & Drury was very pleasant. Here I saw several of those Iron Horses, whose shrill whistle and loud bell will soon be heard on the roads. Mr. H. and the gentlemanly clerks in the counting room seem to be interested in your paper, but "could not give a permission to go in to solicit subscribers," however a plan was suggested to introduce the paper at the Counting room on pay day, and a large number of copies have been left with the following preamble:

To working men in the employment of Hinkley & Drury.

According to the rules of the establishment I cannot come into the shop with the Voice of Industry but am pleased to present the paper in this way for your subscription, one year, six months, or three, at $1,25 per year delivered at your door weekly, and in proportion for less time.

We need and expect your aid, for which we shall be grateful.

I am, truly yours in the cause of Labor Reform.

The result remains to be seen. Mr. Child is a True Reformer and though a high salaried clerk, is not afraid to maintain his principles.

My calculations are now to go to Portland, and on return shall visit Roxbury, East Boston and Worcester.

The generosity of A. A. of W., Ct., is appreciated by me and if possible I shall avail myself of it, for good offers should always be accepted.

To friends and patrons of South Boston I am sorry to say good bye. M. E.

P. S. Seven men, who recently left the amiable and gallant Capt. of the late Legislator-Ship launched from Nashua, N. H., are here at work in "first rate shops, for higher wages and less hours." They said they were "going to send Capt. —— up Salt River," guess he would do more good up there than in the Legislature, so his constituents say, and added he is not entitled to our confidence or respect and cannot have our votes again.

☞ A Convention of National Reformers is to meet at Worcester, in this State, on the thirteenth day of October next, to nominate candidates for Governor, &c., who shall be pledged to the principle, that the land ought to be distributed among settlers and cultivators, in conformity with the spirit of Christ.—We rejoice to see that there is a spirit manifested by the mechanic and operative, on this all important question, in which their happiness or wretchedness is involved. We regret to see that a convention is called for the purpose of nominating candidates to the highest offices of the State, before the question is generally understood by that class which is most interested. The attention of the mechanic and operative have not been sufficiently called to the question. Far better would it have been had they poured into the legislature for a few years, their petitions, making known their wants and grievances. This would set those most interested, to looking into the subject, who have given it no attention. Light is beginning to spread itself over Europe, on the subject—hence the revolsions and strong symptoms of war there, and all in conquence of so many of those laws which are grinding upon the poor. Consequently a civil war will take place in Europe before the people will be restored to their natural rights. But in our country, we have only to discuss our rights and then go the ballot box and secure them.—But in this instance, we are likely to have candidates in the field before the wants of the party are known, or their principles understood.

The above remarks, from the Essex Banner, are worthy of consideration. We have long doubted the policy of bringing out candidates, pledged to principles and measures, of which the people are ignorant. We believe such a course premature and calculated to secure the opposition of many that a more prudent policy would ally to the National Reform cause. By creating a new party and bringing into the field new candidates, we awaken the prejudices of all other parties, while by urging our principles upon them and questioning their candidates, we may gain a favorable consideration and thereby bring our measures before the public. The Land Reform question is fast *gaining ground* and is emphatically *the* question of this age, and the time of its consumation will depend upon the prudence and wisdom of its advocates. Let light be shed into the political wilderness of this country and the wild beasts, that have preyed so long upon the working people, may be harnessed to the car of humanity.

We hope our Worcester friends will think of these things, and abandon the policy of nominating candidates, unless those of the other parties refuse to interest themselves in favor of a "Landed Democracy." Y.

We call the attention of our readers to the following from the *Chronotype*. Mr. Plumbe's plan, if either, is the one for the people.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

A great, many plans within the last few years have been proposed for the accomplishment of this important work. In 1838 Mr. Plumbe made an application to Congress asking for an appropriation towards the con-

mencement of a National Railroad to Oregon; an appropriation we believe was made and the survey commenced. His plan is to convert a portion of the wild, unproductive, and (without this improvement) utterly worthless lands, into a Railroad. He proposes, inasmuch as his object is to economize time, as well as money, that the grant shall be made under abundant restrictions) to a Company, on such terms as to secure to every resident of the United States an equal participation in the control, honor and profit of this grand, American, popular enterprise."

Twenty millions of shares are to be issued, in case a grant of land be obtained, and a payment of only twenty-five cents upon each share is required on the issue of the certificate. The work will be a National one, and at the same time be accomplished much more advantageously than if done directly by officers and agents of the Government.

The proposed instalment of twenty-five cents per share will produce five millions of dollars, to commence operations with.

Whether the plan originated by Mr Plumbe is ever to be realized or not, he deserves great credit for his enterprise and perseverance in bringing and keeping this great work before the public.

Whitney's scheme, about which so much has been said, was laid before Congress in 1845. He modestly asked for a grant of land to enable *him* to construct the road. But Congress will, of course, never sanction so gross an outrage upon the country as to give to one individual the means of construction and the virtual ownership of a work of this important character.

Mr. George Wilkes has also presented a plan to Congress for a National Railroad, to be made by Government and paid for out of the Treasury. But we imagine after this grand melo-dramatic Mexican war, there will be little money in the Treasury for any such purpose. Land, which the road itself will be the means of converting into cash, is obviously the right basis upon which to predicate the necessary means for its construction; and we, therefore, recommend all who desire to see this noble work go on, to unite in memorializing Congress upon the subject.

THE GREEK SLAVE.

The following story, of Powers and the Greek Slave, is told by the New York Correspondent of the *Washington Intelligencer*. Since all the papers are talking of that "wonderful and almost divine work of art," it is well that the story should go the rounds of the press.

This copy of the Greek Slave had been ordered by Lord Ward, who had paid half the purchase money in advance, to enable the artist to live while pursuing the work. When the work was about completed, Lord Ward, having learnt something of the circumstances of the artist—that his means were inadequate to enable him to pursue his labors with comfort and facility; that he had five children, whom he was solicitous to send to America to be receiving an education, while he should continue toiling in his profession; and that he had for some time been desirous of sending a work to his own country, both for the love of country and with a view of receiving some aid from its exhibition—Lord Ward said to him, "Mr. Powers, keep this statue for yourself, send it to your country for exhibition, and make me another copy at your convenience."

The grateful artist flew to the studio of his friend and fellow-artist, Kellogg, who had been a companion with him in boyhood in Cincinnati, and who now, like himself, was toiling for an honorable fame in a foreign land, and disclosed the generous offer which had been made to him. But, said he, "what can I do? I have not the means to avail myself of the advantages of this offer, kind as it is. If I leave my work here my family must starve."

"Mr. Powers," said Kellogg, "I told you, five years ago, that when you should get a work ready to send to America for exhibition, I would go and take charge of it for you, and set it agoing. I am ready and willing to go now."

"Then," said Powers, "go and pack up your things, and I will go and pack up the statue."

It was done. The statue of the Greek Slave is here; let our countrymen now tell the rest of the story.

Mysterious Dispensation. We cut the following pertinent remarks from an exchange. When will men learn that life and health depend upon laws as fixed and immutable as those which govern atoms and worlds. The doctrine that "we shall live till our time comes" though true in the letter, is utterly false in spirit.

"I know that the common doctrine is, that sickness and death will come "when God appoints," do what we may to prevent it; but I believe our life and health to be in our own hands as much as any other blessing which God has seen fit to bestow upon us,—that with proper care as to our eats and drinks, our labor, air, exercise, &c., our lives will be much longer, more useful and happy, than if we violated our organic laws in all or any of these particulars. So firm are people in the belief, "we shall all live till our time comes," that the sudden death of fifty human beings, in any community, would create less talk than would the loss by death of half that number of dumb beasts. In the former case it would be said, "It is the Lord's doings—it is marvelous in our eyes; the Lord hath given, Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord," &c. Here all enquiry into the cause of the departure of those beloved friends would cease; but in the latter great enquiry would be made to know the cause of this extraordinary loss of cattle. Nobody would think of saying, "it is the Lord's doings"—but they've ate or drank something which caused their death and the enquiry would be, what is it?"

Throw Physic to the Dogs. The following *Caution* to Druggists, ought to be a caution to those who patronise Druggists.—When will men be wise enough to "throw physic to the dogs," and seek health, where alone it can be found, in obedience to the laws of health.

Bad Medicines.—*Caution to Druggists.*—The Yew York College of Pharmacy has deemed it necessary to issue a "caution to druggists," warning them as to the quality of much of the medicine stuffs in the market.

A quantity of base compositions, under the name of Blue Pills, they tell us, is now in market, being imported by German and French importers, who know nothing of medicines except to buy cheaply and sell dearly. Rhubarb invoiced from ten to fifteen pence per pound, is ground over and sold for genuine Turkey rhubarb, worth five shillings. The Compound Extract of Colocynth, which has been imported into this market for the last year, does not contain a particle of Colocynth, but is made up of an inferior sort of Aloes, with some other worthless ingredients. A great proportion of the Compound Extracts are adulterated in like manner. More than half of the narcotics are destitute of any active properties. Volatile oils are adulterated with sweet and other cheap oils. In fact, it seems that when an individual is supposing that he is taking some simple substance of peculiar properties, he is taking half a dozen substances of properties just the opposite character.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Freedom of thought and of expression, and individual responsibility for both.

SOMETIMES THE WORLD LOOKS PLEASANT.

Sometimes the world looks pleasant,
And then I long to stay,
And wish its golden moments
Would never pass away.

Yes when a beam of sunlight
From some fond loving heart,
Stealeth softly o'er my soul
I wish 'twould ne'r depart.

For there are loves I cherish
Dearer than all beside;
But human friendships perish
With life's receding tide.

And there are happy visions
Of joy and future bliss,
That oft flit across my soul
To bright for a world like this.

Then it is this vale of tears
Seams paradise below,
Where gentle streams and flowerets
Gladen the path we go.

But soon a cloud of sadness
Mantles like a pall of night,
The hopes and happy visions
That cheer my mental sight.

Thus my changeful life moves on,
Mingled with smiles and tears,
And my weary spirit oft
Low mournful musick hears.

Oh, that the chains were broken
Which bind my spirit low,
To let the mind immortal
Unfading glories know.

Hooksett, May 31st, 47. E. W. J.

Sugar. It is estimated that this year's sugar crop in Louisiana will exceed last years by 50,000 hogsheads.

W. M. P. U.

We will send the *Voice* to Divisions of the Working Men's Protective Union, on the following terms:

Five	copies,	per annum,		$5,00.
Ten	"	"	"	9,00.
Twenty	"	"	"	18,00.

Friends, let us hear from you.

AGENTS WANTED.

Several trustworthy and efficient Agents are wanted to get subscribers for the Voice. Apply at 76, Central street.

LADIES

You can buy Parasols, Parasoletts, and Sun Shades, one third cheaper of N. PACKARD, 90 Merrimack St., than you can at any establishment in the city.—Also, Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags, very cheap.

REFORM DIRECTORY.

Notices of Meetings of W. M. P. U., I. R. A., U. of A., I. O. of R., &c., &c.

W. M. P. U.

☞ The Working Men's Protective Union, Division No. 1, meets at No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for business, and Monday evening for discussion, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
CHARLES C. JONES, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 9, holds its meetings on Monday evenings, at No. 3, Boylston Hall, Boston.

All Divisions will be accommodated with goods on the same terms as those of the 9th—store open from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH CAREW, Sec'y.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 6, (Manchester, N. H.,) holds its meetings in Merrimac Hall, Elm street, every Wednesday evening. Store under Methodist Church, on Elm st.
S. D. CLARK, Sec'y.

Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 11 (Lowell) holds its meetings at Humanity Hall, Market street, over Protective Union Store, every Saturday evening.
A. BEDLOW, Sec.

The Workingmen's Protective Union, Division No. 4, Lynn, meet on Tuesday and Friday evenings, on Union st. opposite the 1st Universalist Church.

U. OF A.

The Boston Union of Associationists meet every Wednesday evening at their Rooms on Channing street, two doors from Dr. Gannet's Church. All persons interested in Social Reform are invited to attend.

The Lowell Union of Associationists, holds its regular monthly meetings the first Sunday evening in each month, at 7 o'clock, in the reading room, No. 76 Central street. A punctual attendance is requested.
MARY EMERSON, Sec'y.

TEN HOUR SYSTEM.

The friends of Labor Reform, are notified that their meetings are holden at 76 Central St., every Wednesnay Evening—it is desirable thot every friend of human progress shoud be present.

☞ The Female Industrial Reform and Mutual Aid Society of Lowell, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the Reading Room, 76 Central street. All Ladies friendly to the mental, moral and physical improvement of their sex, are respectfully invited to smile upon our humble efforts, by their presence.
H. J. STONE, Sec'y.

I. O. OF R.

Equality Tent, No 7, I. O. of R. meets every Monday ev'ng at 8 o'clock, at Rechabite Hall, 76 Central st.

Pawtucket Tent, No 8, I. O. of R., meets at the above Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

U. D. OF R.

Lady Washington Tent, No 10, U. D. of R., meets at the above hall every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

S. OF T.

Lowell Division, No 34, Sons of Temperance, meets at Rechabite Hall, 76 Central street, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

D. OF T.

Harmony Division No. 9, Daughters of Temperance; meet every Thursday evening at Rechabite Hall, 76 Central street, at 1-4 before 8 o'clock.

New Books.

A Collection of the Writings of Nathaniel P. Rogers. Price $1,00.

Facts for the People, showing the relations of the United States to Slavery, embracing a History of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. Compiled from official and other authentic documents, by Loring Moody. Price 20 cents.

The Church as it is; or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery, by Parker Pillsbury. Second Edition, revised and improved, 15 cents.

Unconstitutionality of Slavery, Part 1st and 2d, by Lysander Spooner, 50 cents.

Historical and Critical Lectures on the Bible, by John Prince, Pastor of 2d Universalist Church in Danvers, $1,00.

Wature Cure Manual, by Joel Shew, M. D. 50 cents.
For sale by BELA MARSH,
Oct8. 3mos NO. 25 CORNHILL, Boston.

Removed To 25 Rowe Street.

OPPOSITE ESSEX STREET CHURCH.

DR. S. C. HEWETT is attending, as usual, to multitudes of patients and he feels grateful to them and to the public for continued patronage.

To those who have never been Dr. Hewett's patients, and have not therefore, experienced his kind and generous treatment, he will say, that no man was ever slandered professionally as Dr. H. is unless he had acquired great fame and profit through his unrivalled success; and thereby reduced the amount of dollars and cents, formerly received by his slanderers, which excites their and their friends' jealousy. Dr. Hewett practises in diseased and deformed Spines, Rheumatism, Paralytic Affections, Scrofula, White Swellings, and all diseases of the joints and muscles, and Bone setting. N. B. Dr. Hewett will visit patients at their residences, in Boston and its vicinity.

Hours for consultation, from 7 A. M. to 3 P. M. Consultations gratis. Dr. H's charges never exceed one dollar per visit, when settled voluntarily. All in low circusmances, liberally considered. All letters must be post paid. Dr. H. has a pamphlet containing certificates of over 1000 of his important cures.
aug8

Removal.

L. GIRARDIN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, FORMERLY OF PARIS,

STILL continues to practice with as much success and even more than ever. Those wishing a speedy Cure, without extravagant Charges, will find it to their advantage to call at his Office,

244 Washington street, Boston.

Dr. L. G. has for the last ten years, paid particular attention to the treatment of the following Diseases, viz: Pulmonary Consumption, Lameness, Spine and Hip Complaint, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Sore Legs, White Swelling, Cancer, Dropsey, Asthma, Diseases of the Skin, Chronic Diseases, and all kinds of deformity treated by him without the use of the knife or mineral medicines. Charges moderate. In all cases communications must be Post Paid.

N. B. Dr L. G. has no connection with any other office, and his medicines can only be obtained as above.
aug 8

To the Ladies.

MRS. GIRARDIN, French Female Physician, respectfully informs the Ladies that she has removed to No. 244 Washington street, up stairs, where she continues to attend to Ladies in all kinds of diseases peculiar to females, but particularly Humors, Scrofula, Hip and Spinal diseases, Neuralgia, Dropsey, Cancers, and Ulcers. Mrs G. is very successful in children's complaints. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
aug8

To the Unfortunate.

AS one who is well acquainted with the professional skill and practice of Dr. F. MORRILL, I would say that it is exceedingly surprising to witness the extent of practice he now enjoys, and it is equally surprising to observe the manner in which his practice increases, which is ample evidence of his past, as well as present success. His long and diligent attention to the study and treatment of certain classes of disease, has elevated him, as a medical practitioner to a rank second to none in the country. To this very many influential and *gladened* patients, in all parts of the Union, would hapily respond.

As one who feels a deep sympathy for those who have unfortunately incurred any of those dreadful and alarming diseases which are so prevalent in our country, I would sincerely advise you, instead of going to *Boston* and other places, among an alarming host of *knavish empirics,* who eagerly and unfeelingly draw your money from you, without giving you any relief, to make seasonable application to Dr M., who will qualifiedly warrant you a cure, by the *safest* remedies, and for a moderate compensation. His extensive business has made it necessary for him to open another office in this city, which is most admirably situated to accomodate sentitive patients, where they can consult the Doctor, and the strictest secrecy be observed. ☞ See his late advertisement in the different papers. H.
September 21, 1847. tf

JONA. LADD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Commissioner for the State of Vermont.
Office,—Spaulding's Building, (next North of the American House, Central street, Lowell, Ms.

QUINCY HOUSE,

BY ELI WHEELOCK,

KEPT ON STRICTLY TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.
No. 1 Brattle Square, opposite Brattle Street Church,
BOSTON, MASS.

THE STOVE.

PERSONS in want of the best, most economical and the most beautiful Patent

AIR-TIGHT COOK STOVE

that was made will do well to call and examine one JUST INTRODUCED, which for neatness, economy and convenience far surpasses anything now in the market.

I also continue to Manufacture and sell the HATHAWAY STOVE, which notwithstanding the united efforts of all the dealers in town to check its sale, continues to be sold in great numbers and invariably gives perfect satisfaction. Also, constantly on hand the most extensive assortment of other COOK, PARLOR, AND OFFICE STOVES, TIN, BRITANIA, JAPAN, AND ENAMELED WARE there can be found in this City or elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.
H. T. BUTLER.
aug8 46 Central and 4 Prescott streets.

NEW ENGLAND Truss Manufactory,

Boston, Massachusetts.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES, at his old stand, No. 305 Washington St., opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue. Also, Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Uteri. Trusses for Prolapsus Ani—Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps, Brack Boards, Steeled shoes for deformed feet. Trusses repaired at one hours notice, and made to answer oftentimes as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself 25 years and fitted so many for the last 10 years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases.

Convex Spiral Trusses; Dr. Chase's Trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leach; Trusses of Galvanized Metal that will not Rust, having wooden and copper pads; Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do: Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do.; Bateman's do, double and single; Stone's Trusses; also trusses for children, of all sizes. Dr. Fletcher's Truss, and Marsh's Truss, Dr. Hull's Truss, and Thompson's Ratchet Truss, and the Shakers Rocking Trusses, may be had at this establishment. Whispering Tubes and Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing. All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years experience, in he business.
JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

TESTIMONIALS.

The undersigned take great pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of those who are unhappily afflicted with Hernia, Mr. James Frederick Foster as a skillful and competent person in the manufacture and fitting of Trusses. We have employed him, (some of us for over twenty years,) and therefore speak from a personal knowledge of his abilities. His early advantages, his long experience in the business, and the large number of individuals whom he has relieved in every variety of cases, render him, in our opinion, equal, if not superior, to any manufacturer of the article. His father, Dea. Gideon Foster of Charlestown, was master of the poor-house in that town, for upwards of twenty years, during which period Mr. Foster availed himself of the opportunity, and made application, of his Trusses to a great variety of cases, with great success; some of which were of a very complicated and distressing character.

It is well known to all who have occasion to wear Trusses, that their great excellence consists in the adaptation to the body, at the same time relieving the patient. Any ordinary mechanic may make a truss, but none but a skillful practioner can apply it in such a manner as effectually to relieve and oftentimes radically cure the complaint.

Our experience has convinced us that Mr. Foster has thoroughly attained this knowledge. The certificates of Dr. J. C. Warren and other eminent surgeons, which he has shown us, fully sustain the opinion we here express.

David Dodge,	aged	75	Sam. Payson,	aged	75
Newhall Martin,	"	78	Sam. Etheridge,	"	53
James R. Turner,	"	40	Arnold Southwick,	"	48
Jona Lock,	"	66	Uriah Tufts,	"	75

Charlestown, March, 1847. July 16—1

Books for sale at the Voice Office.

LABOR AND SOCIAL REFORM.

POPULAR View of the Doctrines of Chs. Fourier—by Park Godwin. Price 25 cts.
Organization of Labor and Association, by Math. Briancourt. Translated from the French by Francis George Shaw—25 cts.
Almanach Phalansterien pour 1847—15.
A Plain Lecture on Association—3 cts.
An Address to the Labor Reform League, by a member—12 cts.
Social Reform—15 cts.
Poverty—its Legal Cure by Spooner—25 cts.

PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, &c.

Physiology, Animal and Mental, by Fowler—50 cts.
Physiology, by Mrs L. N. Fowler—25 cts.
Hereditary Descent, by O. S. Fowler—50 cts.
Phrenological Almanac for 1848—6 cts.
Matrimony, by O. S. Fowler—25 cts.
Temperance, by O. S. Fowler—6 cts.
Tight Lacing, by O. S. Fowler—6 cts.
Beckhard's Physiologist—25 cts.
Facts for Young Men and Women—12 cts.
Right Use of Physicians, by Dr Alcott—12 cts.
City and Country—6 cts.
Lectures on the Science of Human Life, by Sylvester Graham—$3.
Teacher of Health, by Dr Alcott—$1.
Vegetable Diet, by the same—75 cts.
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WATER CURE.

Water Cure Manual, by Joel Shaw—50 cts.
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ANTI-SLAVERY.

Facts for the People, by Loring Moody—20 cts.
Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by L. Spooner—25 cts.
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Liberty Minstrel—50 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Gerrit Smith on Sectarianism, 12 cts.
Business Man's Assistant, 25 cts.
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A Derby Lecture, by Rev. W. H. Furness, 6 cts.
Lectures on the Bible, by Rev. J. Prince, $1.
Women, their Condition, Influence and Rights, 25 cts.
Philosophy of Evil, 37 cts. aug28

The Daily and Weekly Chronotype.

EDITED BY ELIZUR WRIGHT.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE, POTTER & WRIGHT, 15 STATE STREET, BOSTON

TERMS.—DAILY, ONE CENT, each number. For any sum forwarded to the publisher free of expense, they will send the paper at that rate till the money is exhausted.

WEEKLY.—Two dollars a year in advance, or for any shorter time at the same rate. For five dollars, three copies will be sent for one year.

This publication is made in the finest style of newspaper typograpey. It is independent of all sects, parties, and cliques, expressing freely the views of its editor and of such correspondents as he thinks proper to admit, on all subjects of human interest.

It advocates equality of human rights, and the abolition of slavery, thorough land reform, cheap postage, abstinence from intoxicating drinks, exemption of temperance men from taxes to repair the damages of drinking, a reform in writing and spelling the English language, the abolition of capital punishment, universal and kindly toleration in religion, life and health insurance, water cure, working men's protective unions, and all other practical forms of association for mutual aid—and generally, Progress.

It also gives the news from all parts of the country in the most condensed and intelligible style.

ITS EXCHANGE LIST is already very large—so large that it will be increased only on condition that the paper requesting the exchange will keep the above Prospectus standing in its columns.

Any country paper which will keep the above in its columns, and furnish us with the most important news of its vicinity, by slip or otherwise, in advance of its regular publication, shall be supplied with the Daily Chronotype in exchange for its weekly, and have our best thanks and due credit to boot. THE PUBLISHERS.
Boston, Sept. 1, 1847.

Boot, Shoe and Clothing Warehouse,

No. 2 Jackson street, Jennis Block.

WILLARD RUSSELL & WILLIAM HAYWARD,
Dealers in
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Clothing of all descriptions. Also, Umbrellas, Parasolettes and Parasols.
Lawrence, Sept. 10, 1847.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY BELA MARSH,
No. 25, Cornhill, Boston.

Facts for the People, showing the relation of the United States to Slavery &c. by Loring Moody.	20
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Poverty, its illegal causes and legal cure, by Lysander Spooner,	25
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The Church, as it is, by P. Pillsbury,	15
Lectures on the Bible, by J. Prince,	$1,00
Dr. Alcott's Young Wife, Husband, Mother, and Housekeeper, each,	75

July 24. tf.

MILIKEN'S

EATING AND LODGING HOUSE,
Rear of 185 1-2 Washington Street, Boston.

HEAD OF NORFOLK AVENUE.
(ENTRANCE TO LADIES' ROOMS NO. 16 PROVINCE HOUSE COURT.

MILIKEN, having established himself in his new and commodious quarters, respectfully returns his grateful thanks to his friends and the temperance community generally, for the liberal patronage which hitherto has been extended to him, and is, as ever, *ready to accommodate,* to the fullest satisfaction and at his usual moderate prices.

HIS BILL OF FARE embraces the first in the market, and will still demand that attention at his eyes and hands which has rendered his establishment one of the *most popular places of resort in the "City of three Hills."*

DESSERTS of every variety which the market and season affords and served up under his own immediate direction, and in a manner that cannot fail to please.

☞ Open on Sundays at meal times. ☜
July 16—1.

BOND'S LONDON MARKING INK.

THE celebrity which this Ink has acquired, both in this Country and throughout Great Britain, is sufficient proof of its superior merit. One important advantage which it possesses over many other permanent Inks is, it can be used like common writing Ink, without the inconvenience of previously preparing the cloth for marking. For sale, wholesale or retail, by STEPHEN S. THAYER, Apothecary, No. 1 Revere House, Bowdoin Square, Boston.

☞ Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.
July 16—1

BURT & WATERMAN, Tremont Temperance House,

110 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Transient Board $1,25 per day.
MILES C. BURT. H. WATERMAN, JR,

FOR THE KENNEBEC & PENOBSCOT,

VIA BOSTON & MAINE RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS leave Lowell every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7, A. M. for PORTLAND, there connecting with the favorite Steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. D. Blanchard, for Bath, Gardiner, and Hallowell.

Fare from Lowell to Hallowell, $2,30.
" " " Bath, $1,80.

Trains leave Lowell every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 2½, P. M., for Portland, there connecting with the new and elegant Steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. T. P. Jewett for Bangor and intermediate landings.

Fare from Lowell to Bangor, $3,30.
" " " Belfast, $2,80
" " " Thomaston, $2,30.
CHAS. MINOT,
Superintendant Boston & Maine Railroad.
J. S. DUNLAP, Agent, at the Depot.
May 7 6m.

MEDICATED Vapor Bath Establishment,

No. 12 Franklin Street, Boston.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. M. M. MILES.

THIS is the oldest institution of the kind in New England, and the success attending the treatment of various diseases, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of the superintendent, and its popularity is increasing every day. It has recently been refitted, in a neat and convenient style. Patients can be furnished with medical treatment, board and good nurses, at reasonable prices.

Ladies who may wish to enjoy the luxury of these celebrated baths, or who may require medical aid, will be waited upon, by female attendants, who have been constantly engaged in the business for a series of years. Their department is entirely separated from the gentlemen's

The Medicated Vapor Baths are among the most efficacious agents ever invented, for removing every kind of disease; and in connection with other appropriate medicines, and medical treatment, they will effect a permanent cure in all cases within the reach of human skill, and have proved a remedy in hundreds of cases, when every thing else has failed.

These Baths do not resemble the system of steaming practiced by Samuel Thomson and his followers.

They are highly recommended by some of the best physicians in this country and in Europe. Persons can take them under the advice of their own Physicians, and rely upon their directions being strictly followed.

Reference can be given to some of the most eminent Physicians in the city; also to many other highly repectable individuals

The following kinds of baths are administered every day in the week, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening.

Whitlaw's Medicated Vapor Baths.
Iodine Vapor Baths.
Sulphur Fume Baths.
Plain Vapor Baths, and Shower Baths
Portable Vapor Baths constantly on hand, and for sale.
Dr. Miles can be consulted at this institution every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.
July 16—1

Fountain House.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
(Formerly kept by A. W. Rockwood, Esq.,)
CORNER OF BEACH STREET AND HARRISON AVENUE,

and is prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders. The location is one of the most pleasant and convenient in the City; it is in the immediate vicinity of the Boston and Worcester, and Western Railroad Depots, and but a short distance from the Boston and Providence and Old Colony Depots.

About twenty rooms have recently been added to the house, and newly furnished, and the whole thoroughly repaired. The construction of the house is such, and his acquaintance with the markets so extensive, that he is enabled to accommodate Boarders at unusually low prices, and every effort will be made to render it a neat, quiet and desirable resting place for the traveller.
aug 16 H HAMLIN.

G. E. CHEEVER,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER.

A splendid assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy Goods very cheap at 112 Merrimack street. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and warranted.
Lowell, Jan. 1847.

WALTER BURNHAM, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

OFFICE—122 Merrimack, opposite Kirk street, Lowell, Mass.
9t

AMBROSE LAWRENCE, DENTIST.

OFFICE, [established Oct. 1, 1830] No. 27 Merrimack st. second door east of the Museum—Lowell.

POETRY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Still for the CRUSTE—still for Man and Freedom,
Boldly his Tuban words the Bard must speak.
DUGANNE.

OUR GIRLS.

Our girls they are pretty
And gentle and witty,
As any the world ever knew—
Talk not about Spanish,
Circassian or Danish,
Or Greeks 'neath their summer skies blue;
But give me our lassies
All fresh as the grass is
When sprinkled with roses and dew

Each lip is like a blossom,
Each fair swelling bosom,
As white as the high drifted snow—
With eyes softly flashing,
Like spring bubbles dashing,
Or hills rocks to valleys below;
All smiling with beauty,
All doing their duty,
Where shall we for lovelier go?

O, ours are the fairest,
The sweetest the rarest,
The purest and fondest I see—
Their hearts are the truest,
Their eyes are the bluest.
Their spirits so noble and free—
O, give me no other,
True love, sister, mother,
Our own are the chosen for me.

LIFE.

BY T. B. THAYER.

LIFE is onward: use it
With a forward aim;
Toil is heavenly,—choose it,
And its warfare claim.
Look not to another
To perform your will;
Let not your own brother
Keep your warm hand still.

Life is onward: never
Look upon the past;
It would hold you ever
In its clutches fast.
Now is your dominion,
Weave it as you please;
Bind not the soul's opinion
To a bed of ease.

Life is onward: try it,
Ere the day is lost;
It hath virtue,—buy it
At whatever cost.
If the world should offer
Every precious gem,
Look not at the scoffer,
Change it not for them.

Life is onward: heed it
In each varied dress;
Your own act can speed it
On to happiness.
His bright pinion o'er you
Time waves not in vain,
If Hope chant before you
Her prophetic strain.

Life is onward: prize it
In sunshine and in storm;
Oh! do not despise it
In its humblest form.
Hope and Joy together,
Standing at the goal
Through Life's darkest weather,
Beckon on the soul.

RECORDS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

Onward! let his Present's motto, to a larger, higher Life,
Onward! tho' the march be weary, tho' unceasing be the strife.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIETY OF BROTHERLY LOVE.

Thomas H. Stackton, a distinguished Methodist orator, has promulgated a plan for a society to be designated as above. The design is to put in *practice* the principles of Christianity. This is what we want. A society, which shall be to Christianity what the body is to the spirit. It will be seen by the following extracts, which are from an article which appeared originally in the *Cincinnatia National Press* that this plan embodies something of the principles of the association, and looks to a final reorganization of Society. ED

Its main principle is, that it is the design of Christianity to ascertain and supply *all human need* to be effected by Christian Union and co-operation.

Its object is to ascertain and supply the *natural, spiritual* and *social* need of its members first, and no others, as it may be able. This includes—food, clothing, shelter, fuel, furniture, medicine, &c., means of education, and employment.

Its terms of membership are—an improved moral character—a Christian profession either actual or desired, including only an acknowledgment, that the Bible is the book of God, and that Private Judgement is the Duty and Right of Man—and submissive to the By-laws.

Its means of usefulness are afforded by the voluntary contributions of its members according to the ability.

Its organization consists of a President and other usual officers, a Board of Managers and a series of Committees intended to keep the membership actively employed in good works.

Its plans of operation are to be adopted as circumstances will allow, with a view to the great object of supplying the several *needs* of the members and others.

They will require depositories of food, clothing, furniture, &c., to be furnished as they are needed, either gratuitously, or according to the ability of the applicant.

Attention will be directed to the improvement of the poor.

For their *spiritual* need there will be afforded, schools of various sorts, week-day, week-night and Sunday schools, a periodical, Bibles, Library, Church, &c.

What is termed *Social* need, consists, in the want of being enabled to earn a support by one's own labor. This is to be supplied by the industrial education of such as know not how to work skilfully, by obtaining situations for those out of employment, and by providing a place for the sale of articles made by individuals, without regular employment.

* * *

The principle of this plan of Christian union seems to be a mutual guarantee of an adequate supply of all true necessaries, physical and spiritual. We doubt whether the organization can be made efficient in its application. But of one thing we feel assured, that it is upon some such principle, adequately applied, by means of an organization based upon a broad philosophy of nature, that our social millenium—the kingdom of Heaven upon earth—is to be ushered in.

CIVILIZATION.

"Every new-paper brings us intelligence of wars and rumors of wars; in Greece we have accounts of victories of Christian over Turk and Turk over Christian—insurrections in Spain, difficulties in Portugal, starvation and atrocities in Ireland, corruptions in France, persecutions in England, seditions in Canada, revolutions in India, bloodshed in Mexico, troubles in Buenos Ayres, oppressions in China—every where usurpations, violence, intrigue, false faith, ambition and treachery. Do we look to domestic intelligence; What find we but old laws without meaning, lagislators without knowledge, lawyers without honesty, long speeches with little sense, founding churches and enlarging jails, improvement in machinery and distress in population, ordination of ministers and condemnation of criminals, conversion of sinners in Ceylon and deaths by intemperance here, donations for printing bibles, children dying of famine, petitions from the Lord's treasury for widows and orphan's and maiden's driven to prostitution for lack of bread. Oh civilization! ill hast thou done thy work; surely the heathen hunter is wiser than the christian civilizee, and the ignorant Hottentot under his cocoa palm, with or without a vestment, than the sons and daughters of industry in scientific Europe or enlightened America, bowed down under burdens too hard to bear and afflicted with imaginary wants and real privations. What a triumph! says the capitalist in a steam engine, who surplants a thousand young women by a spining jenny! a thousand able-bodied men by a fly wheel! who will work an infant twelve hours a day and grind its wages down to sixpence!

What a noble science is the civil law! cries the attorney, which prevents men from settling their own difficulties and offers justice to the heaviest purse. What a sublime theory is my religion, says the sectarian priest, which builds great houses in which to levy contributions by fear of the devil in the name of Almighty God!

What a noble principle is competition! says the speculator, which affords me a chance to rob every one, and sets each to robbing the other. What a splendid contrivance is a circulating medium, says the economist, which substitutes wealth for enjoyment, encourages speculation and monopoly, and imparts an ideal value to objects utterly worthless! Oh! what a compound blessing, shouts the civilized world, is Civilization!!

LAND MONOPOLY. Mr. J. G. Bennett, of the New York Herald, in his recent correspondence, thus speaks of the condition of England.

"The aristocracy maintain 300,000 servants—200,000 horses, 500,000 dogs, 100,000 grouse and 500,000 game of all kinds, all to minister to their pride and pleasure. These men, beasts, and birds consume the food of nineteen, which would feed the starving Irish and all others of the lower class. Here is the dangerous condition of England—a condition that is increasing in magnitude every year, and reaches a crisis whenever any of the crops fail—In a population of 27,000,000, which is nearly the numbers of the three kingdoms, only about 800,000 are electors, while 43,000 *persons hold all the land of the empire*, including mountains, hills, rocks, rivers, and moors."

We call the attention of our readers to the fact, that 43,000 persons claim *all* the *soil* rendered valuable by the *labor* of 27,000,000, and we ask every person who can think at all, if he or she supposes *this* is the work of Providence, or the *natural* result of the beneficial arangements of nature! If it be the work of God, then in his name let it be upheld,—but if it be the work of man—selfish—beastly—brutal—unfeeling man, in the name of heaven and humanity, *let it fall!* and the SOONER THE BETTER!—*Spirit of the Nineteenth Century.*

We learn from a friend in Canada that the Rev. Mr. Harper, a priest of the diocese of Quebec, hearing that the poor Irish emigrants who died at Grosse-Isle, had left behind them a great number of orphans, solicited in their favor the kind feelings of his parishoners. He then went to Grosse-Isle, asked and obtained fifty orphans, and placed them in respectable families of his parish, every one being anxious to adopt these children of Providence. Having placed these fifty, he returned to the Quarantine Island, got fifty more, obtained a home for them, and proposes continuing his good work, till all have found homes and other parents in lieu of the parents God has taken to himself.—*Catholic Observer.*

A Nameless Angel. For upwards of a year past, a stranger lady has been in the habit of making a periodical visit to the Tombs and Alms-House, for the purpose of hunting up and providing employment for the more unfortunate women of these institutions. The Commissioner informs us that she has never yet been able to ascertain her name. She is a middle aged lady, and evidently of a good family. We caught a glimpse of her countenance this morning, and were deeply impressed with her Christian-like lovliness.—*N. Y. Express.*

PLAYING OLD SOLDIER. A hard case, who had for many years belonged to the rank and file of Uncle Sam's little army stationed at the garrison in Prairie du Chien; and after exhausting all other plans for getting whiskey, wherewithal to whet his old whistle, he hit upon the following expedient for smuggling the "critter" into the garrison. It is customary for the soldiers to take their own blankets to the river to wash. Old Bayonet piled on a half dozen Mackinaw blankets upon his back and started for the river, where he was met by a whiskey vender. He then put his blankets in a tub containing the whiskey, until they were fully saturated when he flung them across his shoulders and started for the garrison.—On his way he was stopped by an officer, who smelt—"corn."

"Throw down your blankets sir! you have a bottle of whiskey with you."

"I beg your pardon, sir," quoth Bayonet; "I have not."

"Down with your blankets. Overhall your blankets. Show your pockets. You can't fool me. I smell it—Where have you been?"

"To wash my blankets for my mess, sir."

"Well go along. I don't see as you have any about you; but you are so soaked with whiskey, you infernal old *sponge*, that you smell as rank as a walking distillery."

Bayonet went to his quarters, wrung four gallons of whiskey out of the blankets, and got gloriously fuddled;—*Wisconsin Herald.*

A WITTY PARSON. A Scotch clergyman by the name of Watty Morrison, was a man of great laughter and humor. On one occasion a young officer scoffed at the idea that it required so much time to preach a sermon, as ministers pretended, and offered to bet that he would preach half an hour on any passage in the old testament, without any preparation.—Mr. Morrison took the bet, and gave for him the text—"And the ass opened his mouth and he spake." The parson won the wager, the officer being rather disinclined to employ his eloquence upon the text.

On another occasion, Morrison entreated an officer to pardon a poor soldier for some offence he had committed. The officer agreed to do so if he would in return grant the first favor he would ask. Mr. Morrison agreed to this. In a day or two the officer demanded that the ceremony of baptism should be performed on a young puppy. The clergyman agreed to it; and a party of many gentlemen assembled to witness the novel baptism. Mr. Morrison desired the officer to hold up the dog as was customary in the baptism of children, and said: "As I am a minister of the church of Scotland I must proceed according to the ceremonies of the church."

"Certainly," said the officer, "I expect all the ceremony."

"Well, then, Major, I begin with the usual question. "You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy.'"

A roar of laughter burst from the crowd, the office threw the candidate for baptism away.

The Spanish Real. The Spanish Real in Massachusetts, is called a 'sixpence,' in New York, a 'shilling,' in Maryland a 'levy,' in South Carolina 'sevenpence,' and in Louisiana a 'bit;' the half Real in Massachusetts, 'fourpence-ha-penny' in New York 'six-pence' in Maryland a 'fip,' and in Louisiana a 'picayune.'

WM. D. VINALL,
SURGEON DENTIST
☞ Office 21 Central street, (43)
where he continues to perform all operations on the TEETH, both for their beauty and preservation. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling carious teeth with gold or any approved substance now in use, and thereby arresting the progress of decay, and rendering them useful for many years.
MINERAL TEETH inserted on gold plate or pivot from a single tooth to a whole set. These are inserted as circumstances may require. Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in supplying upper sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure, without springs.
☞ Teeth cleansed, extracted &c. Terms moderate. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
N. B. He would further say, that the most aggravated pain from decayed teeth, can in most cases be speedily relieved and the tooth saved.

SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
Surgeon Dentist,
Office, No. 24 Central street, opposite the Post Office.
TEETH inserted at this office, on fine Gold Plate, from one to an entire sett.
Also, filling, cleansing and extracting done with care and warranted.
Lowell, April 23, 1847. 41—3m

Daguerreotype Miniature Rooms!
82 CENTRAL STREET.
(Corner of Hurd Street, Lowell.)
MINIATURES taken at these Rooms in the most approved style, and in any Weather, with or without colors, and gilded in the nicest manner, whether sold for a high or low price.
The Public are respectfully invited to call before obtaining Miniatures elsewhere, as the prices shall be as low as any in Lowell and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Lowell, June 4—1m. S. B. HASTINGS.

THE ORIGINAL CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING STORE.
Was established years ago, and was made a prominent feature at
Simmons' Oak Hall.
The liberal patronage bestowed upon this
NEW BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS,
Started at this Popular Establishment, was extended to
"OAK HALL,"
on account of the very LOW PRICES charged for articles in such common use as BOYS' CLOTHING must always be. The proprietor foresaw this, and has had the satisfaction of supplying
CHILDREN'S SUITS FOR THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES,
in Boston and vicinity, during the last seved years. The stock and assortment of Youth's Clothing now on hand in this department of
SIMMONS' EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE,
Is Ten Time Greater
than that of any place in Boston, as every suit is expressly made for this purpose, and cases of Fresh Goods are cut up every week, *of all sizes and styles*, to fill the orders of the numerous citizens and strangers, who buy where they can buy cheapest, and where the Greatest Assortment can be found—a fact which all may be satisfied of by calling as above. In connection with this branch of the business is an immense quantity of
MEN'S CLOTHING
of every fashionable pattern, may be had here, at
Two thirds the Cost usually charged at other places.
The immense trade of this House, enables the Proprietor to do all he promises. Call and be satisfied.
NO'S. OAK HALL, NO'S
32—34, ANN STREET, 36—38,
OPPOSITE MERCHANTS' ROW,
sept 24 3m GEO. W. SIMMONS.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED
HARDLY a day passes that Dr MORRILL is not consulted by one or more persons who have been taking medicines for months and years for old Chronic Diseases without being cured; and the reason is, because they do not apply to a skilful and experienced Physician, or dare, or perhaps not at all. Many dose themselves up with Mercury, Cosparin Nitre, &c., obtained at apothecaries; others apply to inexperienced or self-styled physicians whose remedies are usually worse than the disease, and the bad effects of which are frequently as difficult to remove. From the number of cases which have called on me, who suffer very much, both mentally and bodily, for want of discrimination in the first instance in obtaining an experienced physician, I feel as if I could advise all affected with delicate complaints to be extremely cautious in the selection of a physician,—call on one in whom you can place confidence as early as possible after contracting diseases, take his medicines and attend strictly to his directions until a perfect cure is effected; your health and money may thereby be saved
The Dr's New Office on Middlesex street, is finished and furnished in splendid style with all the conveniences that wealth can purchase, so that the sick can wish for, with the best Nurses to attend to those that wish for a nurse, and we have splendid Parlors for the sick that wish to be treated at the office. The Dr attends to all diseases which flesh is heir to.
The affictcd should look out for Quacks that come from great cities, and from Vermont, with great reinvence.
Ladies that prefer can consult with one of their own sex at the Dr.'s residence near the Office on Middlesex street
P. S. Recollect, 108 Medical and Surgical Institute, No. 9, Middle street, and No. 11, Middlesex street, at the New Office opposite the Machine Shop, established for the cure of all complaints, and a cure warranted in all private complaints or no pay taken. Medicines vegetable, and certain to eradicate every particle of disease in the shortest possible time.
ALSO—In connexion with Dr. Morrill can be found Dr TEBBETS, an old experienced physician, who will treat on the Thomsonian Botanic Principle all who prefer this course of treatment—rejecting all poisons for medicines and everything which tends to debilitate and depress the vital energies of the system.
☞ Our Monthly Drops and Pills are for females who are seeking relief from their maladies, and all are invited to call and be restored to health, as a cure is warranted in every case, no matter how long standing. More than twelve years experience has taught him the safety and surety of our remedies in every disease.
ALSO—Midwifery attended to at all times, by Dr. Tebbets. The Drs. can be found at all times, day or night, at No. 9, Middle street or at No. 11 Middlesex street, at their New Office, near the Railroad Crossing.
July 16—1

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.
AN ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL FOR ALL CLASSES. EDITED BY JOHN SAUNDERS.
PLAN.
Each sheet contains—
I. At least One Illustration in Wood, the full size of the Page, and engraved in the finest style of Art from Designs (chiefly) Original by the most eminent living Artists.
II. Original Literary Contributions by the most eminent living Writers, English and Foreign; among the latter, those of America will form the bulk.
III. The Annals of Industry and Progress; a department where the People, by their original correspondence, become themselves the Annalists, and describe their own state and wants in their own words.
OBJECTS.
THE OBJECTS OF THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL may be summed up in one word—PROGRESS.
Progress in Social science, and especially in those departments of Social Science, which must ultimately secure to every human being the primary conditions of bodily and mental health and development—namely, a sufficiency of excellent food, and Clothing,—well warmed, well ventilated, well drained, well lighted, and cheerful Homes—Baths, Gardens, and Parks.—Amusements—Leisure, Books and Schools.
Progress in Freedom, both for body and mind; from the Slave-holders, the Oppressors, and the Bigots of all countries.
Progress in Temperance, *Peace*, and Universal Brotherhood.
Progress in Literature, Science, and Art, through all their varying and endless ramifications.
Progress in the study and observance of the beneficent laws of Nature.
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